

# NEC

the death of persons of such nearness, men have had an inward feeling of it.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
 3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expence.  
 It shews in the king a nearness, but yet with a kind of justness. So these little grains of gold and silver, helped not a little to make up the great heap.  
*Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
 NEAT. *n. f.* [near nyten, Saxon; *naut*, Islandick and Scot.]  
 1. Black cattle; oxen. It is commonly used collectively.  
 The steer, the heifer, and the calf,  
 Are all call'd neat.  
*Shakespeare's Win. Tole.*  
 A present for any emperor that ever trod on neat's leather.  
*Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 Smoak preferveth flesh; as we see in bacon, neat's tongues, and marmalades beef.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
 His droves of asses, camels, herds of neat,  
 And flocks of sheep, grew shortly twice as great.  
*Sandy.*  
 What care of neat, or sheep is to be had,  
 I sing, Mecenas.  
*Moy's Virgil's Georgics.*  
 Some kick'd until they can feel, whether  
 A shoe be Spanish or neat's leather.  
*Hudibras, p. i.*  
 As great a drover, and as great  
 A critick too, in hog or neat.  
*Hud. p. i. cant. 2.*  
 Set it in rich mould, with neat's dung and lime mingled.  
*Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*  
 2. A cow or ox.  
 Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,  
 May well kill a neat and a sheep of his own.  
*Tuff. Hud.*  
 Go and get me some repast.—  
 What say you to a neat's foot?  
 'Tis passing good; I prythee, let me have it.  
*Shakef.*  
 NEAT. *adj.* [net, French; *nitidus*, Latin.]  
 1. Elegant, but without dignity.  
 The thoughts are plain, yet admit a little quickness and passion; the expression humble, yet as pure as the language will afford; neat, but not florid; easy, and yet lively.  
*Pope.*  
 2. Cleanly.  
 Herbs and other country messes,  
 Which the neat-handed Phyllis dresses.  
*Milt. Poems.*  
 3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled; in the cant of trade.  
 Tuns of sweet old wines, along the wall;  
 Neat and divine drink, kept to cheer withal  
 Ulysses' old heart.  
*Chapman's Odyssey, b. ii.*  
 NEATHERD. *n. f.* [neadynb, Saxon.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black cattle. *Bædæ's*, bubulus.  
 There neatherd with cur and his horn,  
 Be a fence to the meadow and corn.  
*Tuff. Hud.*  
 The swains and tardy neatherds came, and last  
 Menalcas, wet with beating winter mail.  
*Dryden.*  
 NEATLY. *adj.* [from neat.]  
 1. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely.  
 I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel neatly.  
*Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*  
 To love an altar built,  
 Of twelve vast French romances neatly gilt.  
*Pope.*  
 2. Cleanly.  
 NEATNESS. *n. f.* [from neat.]  
 1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity.  
 Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of men's apparel.  
*Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*  
 2. Cleanliness.  
 NEB. *n. f.* [nebbe, Saxon.]  
 1. Nose; beak; mouth. Retained in the north.  
 How she holds up the neb! the bill to him,  
 And arms her with the boldness of a wife.  
*Shakef.*  
 Take a glass with a belly and a long neb.  
*Bacon.*  
 2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird. See NIB.  
 NEBULA. *n. f.* [Lat.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as also to films upon the eyes.  
 NEBULOUS. *adj.* [nebulous, Latin.] Misty; cloudy.  
 NECESSARIES. *n. f.* [from necessary.] Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily use.  
*Quibus delectat natura negatis.*  
 The supernatural necessities are, the preventing, assisting, and renewing grace of God, which we suppose God ready to annex to the revelation of his will, in the hearts of all that with obedient humble spirits receive and sincerely embrace it.  
*Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
 The right a son has, to be maintained and provided with the necessities and conveniences of life, out of his father's stock, gives him a right to succeed to his father's property for his own good.  
*Locke.*  
 NECESSARILY. *adv.* [from necessary.]  
 1. Indispensably.  
 I would know by some special instance, what one article of Christian faith, or what duty required necessarily unto all mens salvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify.  
*Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*  
 2. By inevitable consequence.  
 They who recall the church unto that which was at the

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first, must necessarily set bounds and limits unto their speeches.  
*Hooker, b. iv. f. 2.*  
 They subjected God to the fatal chain of causes, whereas they should have resolved the necessity of all inferior events into the free determination of God himself; who executes necessarily, that which he first proposed freely.  
*South's Sermon.*  
 NECESSARINESS. *n. f.* [from necessary.] The state of being necessary.  
 NECESSARY. *adj.* [necessarius, Latin.]  
 1. Needful; indispensably requisite.  
 All greatness is in virtue understood;  
 'Tis only necessary to be good.  
*Dryden's Aureng.*  
 A certain kind of temper is necessary to the pleasure and quiet of our minds, consequently to our happiness; and that is holiness and goodness.  
*Tillotson.*  
 The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier.  
*Swift's Miscel.*  
 2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.  
 3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence.  
 No man can shew by any necessary argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false.  
*Tillotson's Preface.*  
 To NECESSITATE. *v. a.* [from necessitas, Latin.] To make necessary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.  
 Hast thou proudly ascribed the good thou hast done to thy own strength, or imputed thy fins and follies to the necessitating and inevitable decrees of God?  
*Dugpa's Rules for Dev.*  
 The marquis of Newcastle being pressed on both sides, was necessitated to draw all his army into York.  
*Clarend.*  
 Man seduced,  
 And flatter'd out of all, believing lies  
 Against his maker: no decree of mine  
 Concurring to necessitate his fall.  
*Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 Our voluntary service he requires,  
 Not our necessitated.  
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
 Neither the Divine Providence, or his determinations, persuasions, or inflexions of the understanding, or will of rational creatures doth deceive the understanding, or pervert the will, or necessitate or incline either to any moral evil.  
*Hale's Origin of Morals.*  
 The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness necessitate his removal from the court.  
*South's Sermon.*  
 Th' eternal, when he did the world create  
 And other agents did necessitate;  
 So what he order'd they by nature do;  
 Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go,  
 Man only boasts an arbitrary state.  
*Dryden.*  
 The perfections of any person may create our veneration; his power, our fear; and his authority arising thence, a servile and necessitated obedience; but love can be produced only by kindness.  
*Regin.*  
 NECESSITATION. *n. f.* [from necessitate.] The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion.  
 This necessity, grounded upon the necessitation of a man's will without his will, is so far from lessening those difficulties which flow from the fatal destiny of the Stoicks, that it increaseth them.  
*Bramhall against Hobbs.*  
 Where the law makes a certain heir, there is a necessitation to one; where the law doth not name a certain heir, there is no necessitation to one, and there they have power or liberty to choose.  
*Bramhall against Hobbs.*  
 NECESSITATED. *adj.* [from necessity.] In a state of want. Not used.  
 This ring was mine, and when I gave it Helen,  
 I bad her, if her fortunes ever stood  
 Necessitated to help, that by this token  
 I would relieve her.  
*Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*  
 NECESSITOUS. *adj.* [from necessity.] Pressed with poverty.  
 They who were envied, found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and necessitous.  
*Clarend.*  
 There are multitudes of necessitous heirs and penurious parents, parsons in pinching circumstances, with numerous families of children.  
*Arbutnot.*  
 NECESSITOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from necessitous.] Poverty; want; need.  
 Universal peace is demonstration of universal plenty, for where there is want and necessitousness, there will be quarrelling.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 NECESSITUDE. *n. f.* [necessitudo, Latin.]  
 1. Want; need.  
 The mutual necessities of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices between them.  
*Hale's Orig. of Man.*  
 2. Friendship.  
 NECESSITY. *n. f.* [necessitas, Latin.]  
 1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality.  
 Approach not me; and what I will is fate.  
*Milton.*  
 2. State of being necessary; indispensableness.  
 Urge the necessity, and state of times.  
*Shakef. Rich. III.*  
 Racine

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Racine used the chorus in his Esther, but not that he found any necessity of it: it was only to give the ladies an occasion of entertaining the king with vocal music.  
*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 We see the necessity of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reason.  
 3. Want; need; poverty.  
 The art of our necessities is strange,  
 That can make vile things precious.  
*Shakef. K. Lear.*  
 The cause of all the distractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty, and necessity his majesty was in.  
*Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 We are first to consult our own necessities, but then the necessities of our neighbours have a christian right to a part of what we have to spare.  
*L'Estrange, Fable 217.*  
 4. Things necessary for human life.  
 These should be hours for necessities,  
 Not for delights; times to repair our nature  
 With comforting repose, and not for us  
 To waste these times.  
*Shakef. Henry VIII.*  
 5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence.  
 There never was a man of solid understanding, whose apprehensions are lober, and by a penive inspection advised, but that he hath found by an irresistible necessity, one true God and everlasting being.  
*Raleigh's History.*  
 Good nature or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason, which of necessity will give allowance to the failings of others.  
*Dryden.*  
 NECK. *n. f.* [pneca, Saxon; *neck*, Dutch.]  
 1. The part between the head and body.  
 He'll beat Bufidius' head below his knee,  
 And tread upon his neck.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 The length of the face twice exceeded that of the neck.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 She clapp'd her leathern wing against your tower's,  
 And thrust out her long neck, ev'n to your doors.  
*Dryd.*  
 I look on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female neck.  
*Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 109.*  
 2. A long narrow part.  
 The access of the town was only by a neck of land, between the sea on the one part, and the harbour water on the other.  
*Bacon.*  
 Thou walk't'st as on a narrow mountain's neck,  
 A dreadful height, with scanty room to tread.  
*Dryden.*  
 3. On the neck; immediately after; from one following another closely.  
 He depos'd the king,  
 And, on the neck of that, talk'd the whole state.  
*Shakef.*  
 Instantly on the neck of this came news, that Ferdinand and Isabella, had concluded a peace.  
*Bacon.*  
 4. To break the neck of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.  
 NECKBEER. *n. f.* [neck and beer.] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold to the poor at a very cheap rate.  
 They'll sell (as cheap as neckbeers) for counters at cards.  
*Swift.*  
 NECKCLOATH. *n. f.* [neck and cloath.] That which men wear on their neck.  
 Will she with hufwife's hand provide thy meat,  
 And ev'ry Sunday morn thy neckcloth plait?  
*Gay.*  
 NECKCLOATH. *n. f.* [neck and lace.] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck.  
 Ladies, as well then as now, wore effates in their ears.  
 Both men and women wore torques, chains, or necklaces of silver and gold set with precious stones.  
*Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 Or lose her heart, or necklace, at a ball.  
*Pope.*  
 NECKWEED. *n. f.* [neck and weed.] Hemp.  
 NECKROMANCER. *n. f.* [nekrop and mantes.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; a conjurer; an inchanter.  
 I am employ'd like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a necromancer had raised to life.  
*Swift's Miscellanies.*  
 NECKROMANCY. *n. f.* [nekrop and mantes; necromance, Fr.]  
 1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.  
 The resurrection of Samuel is nothing but delusion in the practice of necromancy and popular conception of ghosts.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*  
 2. Enchantment; conjuration.  
 He did it partly by necromancy, wherein he was much skilled.  
*Abbot's Description of the World.*  
 This palace standeth in the air,  
 By necromancy placed there,  
 That it no tempests needs to fear.  
*Dryd. Nym.*  
 NECTARED. *adj.* [from nectar.] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.  
 He gave her to his daughters to imbath  
 In nectar'd layers strew'd with asphodil.  
*Milton.*

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How charming is divine philosophy!  
 Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose;  
 But musical as is Apollo's lute;  
 And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,  
 Where no crude surfeit reigns.  
*Milton's Poem.*  
 He with the Nais wont to dwell,  
 Leaving the nectar'd feasts of Jove.  
*Penton.*  
 NECTAREOUS. *adj.* [nectareus, Latin.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar.  
 Annual for me, the grape, the rose renew,  
 The juice nectareous and the balmy dew.  
*Pope.*  
 NECTARINE. *adj.* [from nectar.] Sweet as nectar.  
 To their supper-fruits they fell;  
 Nectarine fruits.  
*Milt. Par. Lost.*  
 NECTARINE. *n. f.* [nectarine, French.] A fruit of the plum kind.  
 This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer.  
 The only nectarines are the murry and the French; of the last there are two sorts, one, which is the best, very round, and the other something long; of the murry there are several sorts.  
 NEED. *n. f.* [neob, Saxon; *need*, Dutch.]  
 1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.  
 The very stream of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must, upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation.  
*Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
 That spirit that first rush'd on thee,  
 In the camp of Dan,  
 Be efficacious in thee now at need.  
*Milton's Agonistes.*  
 In thy native innocence proceed,  
 And summon all thy reason at thy need.  
*Dryden.*  
 2. Want; distressful poverty.  
 Famine is in thy cheeks;  
 Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,  
 Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back.  
*Shakef.*  
 Defer not to give to him that is in need.  
*Ecclus. iv. 3.*  
 The distant heard, by fame, her pious deeds;  
 And laid her up for their extreamest needs;  
 A future cordial for a fainting mind.  
*Dryden.*  
 God sometimes calls upon thee to relieve the needs of thy brother, sometimes the necessities of thy country, and sometimes the urgent wants of thy prince.  
*South's Sermons.*  
 3. Want; lack of any thing for use.  
 God grant we never may have need of you.  
*Shakef.*  
 God who sees all things intuitively, neither stands in need of logic, nor uses it.  
*Baker.*  
 To NEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.  
 Barest beggars  
 Are in the poorest thing superfluous;  
 Allow not nature more than nature needs.  
 Man's life is cheap as beasts.  
*Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
 The whole need not a physician, but the sick.  
*Matt ix. 12.*  
 Thou thy regal sceptre shalt lay by,  
 For regal sceptre then no more shall need.  
*Milt. P. Lost.*  
 To ask whether the will has freedom? is to ask, whether one power has another? A question too absurd to need an answer.  
*Locke.*  
 To NEED. *v. n.*  
 1. To be wanted; to be necessary.  
 More ample spirit than hitherto was wont,  
 Here needs me me whiles the famous ancestors  
 Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount.  
*Spenser.*  
 When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that needs.  
*Locke.*  
 2. To have necessity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.  
 We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep; but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, those who are acquainted with dreams need not be told.  
*Locke.*  
 He that would discourse of things, as they agreed in the complex idea of extension and solidity, needed but use the word body.  
*Locke.*  
 NEEDER. *n. f.* [from need.] One that wants any thing.  
 If the time thrust forth  
 A cause for thy repeal, we shall not send  
 O'er the vast world, to seek a single man;  
 And lose advantage, which doth ever cool  
 In the absence of the needer.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 NEEDFUL. *adj.* [need and full.] Necessary; indispensably requisite.  
 Give us all things that be needful, both for our souls and bodies.  
*Common Prayer.*  
 Do you consent we shall acquaint him with it,  
 As needful in our loves, fitting our duty?  
 All things needful for defence abound,  
 Mnestheus, and brave Seresthus walk the round.  
*Dryden.*  
 To my present purpose it is not needful to use arguments, to evince the world to be finite.  
*Locke.*  
 A lonely desert and an empty land,  
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 Shall